

GRAND RAPIDS HERALD

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POWERFUL GRAND.
FRIDAY.—The Millionaire
SATURDAY.—The Millionaire
THE GRAND.
ALL WEEK.—Under the Lion's Paw
SMITH.
ALL WEEK.—Vaudeville
WEATHER.
WASHINGTON, Dec. 26.—For Lower Michigan.—Occasional snows, west winds.

UNDERPAID PROFESSORS.

President Angell in his annual report to the board of regents, which has recently been published in pamphlet form, calls attention to the embarrassment which is beginning to exist in the university of Michigan, owing to the meagre salaries paid the professors. The question is one that deserves not only the most careful consideration of the board of regents but it is a matter that the state legislature itself is in duty bound to consider. It is humiliatingly true that the University of Michigan places a lower monetary value upon brains and scholarship than any other institution of equal pretensions in the country. The present reputation of the university is due solely to the men that have been giving instruction in its various departments. Their learning, influence, and strength of character have raised it to one of the foremost positions among the educational institutions of the country. While other universities and colleges have been gradually raising the salaries of their professors, Michigan has accepted the fruits of the ripest experience and scholarship, permitting, in a large measure, the knowledge of work well done, to be its own reward. College professors, while not necessarily mercenary, are not indifferent to the comforts and advantages that result from decently large salaries. With the eastern universities paying salaries from two to three times as large as those paid at Ann Arbor, and with the Chicago and other western universities paying salaries even greater than those in the east, it is only a question of time until the most valuable men will have deserted it for more remunerative positions. Michigan cannot afford to lose its ripe, experienced and accomplished instructors. The way to retain them is to pay them salaries proportionate to the value of their services.

IT'S A FINE ONE.

It is not saying too much of the new Evening Press and Leader to say that it is all its new owners and its editors promised it to be. In typographical appearance and make-up it is tasty and bright; in the scope and range of its general and local news it is terse and comprehensive. It made its first appearance at high noon yesterday and so pleased was the public it reappeared again twice before evening in response to its generous demands. It will continue to issue three editions daily until the people of this city shall become accustomed to that sort of enterprise, and then it will continue to issue them to supply the educated demand for a live evening newspaper. Its salutary is a cleverly written letter of introduction, in which is outlined the policy which will control its news and editorial columns. It will be broad, and sane, and not decent. For a first number it is truly creditable and gives promise of a healthy and continued growth. The entire force of employees, from the polished manager to the dull-gray office-clerk, is entitled to receive the warmest words of commendation for the intelligent and skillful manner in which the first day's three editions were got into the hands of the public. That it will thrive and prosper in the field it is determined to cultivate seem to be doubly assured certainties, for it is blessed with an excellent manager, a painstaking editorial force, a splendid mechanical equipment, an incomparable telegraph service and unlimited cash. It is a pleasure to welcome this magnificent specimen of modern journalism to the competition of Grand Rapids newspaper life. Here's to it!

RAILWAY MILEAGE.

Census Bulletin No. 24, showing the railway mileage of the world in 1890, has been issued by the department. It was prepared by Professor Henry C. Adams, who has treated the subject by text, table and diagram. Out of a total railway mileage of 370,281 for the world, the United States has 153,367, or 41.10 per cent. of the whole. Our railway mileage exceeds the entire mileage of the old world by 3,342 miles. Europe's 126,465 miles; Asia's 18,708 miles; and Africa's 3,992 miles make a total of only 150,665. In 1890 there were less than forty miles of railway in the United States. In 1840 there were but 2,334 miles; in 1850, there were but 8,571; in 1860 the amount had risen to 29,313; and in 1870 there was a total of 48,168.33. There was a large increase in 1880, the figures being 97,734.68. Professor Adams, in a thesis written in connection with the bulletin, discusses the effect that migrations within the borders of a country have upon its civilization. In the best lands the physiographic features alone determine the course of civilization. He holds the railroad responsible for all the great social and industrial

problems that confront society on account of the concentration of capital, the road having invited this concentration. He refers to the distribution of land values, which has been due exclusively to the agency of railroads. The margin of speculation, he holds, has been narrowed by the development of railroads, confining the dealers' profits more nearly to a legitimate return for their services. In conclusion he declares that industrially, socially, politically, religiously and philosophically considered, the world is far different from what it would have been were it not for railroads, and that this fact must be taken into consideration in comparing the extent of railway mileage in the different countries of the world.

UNIFORM BANKRUPTCY.

"One of the most important measures at present awaiting action by congress," says Bradstreet's, "is the Torrey bill providing for the establishment of a uniform system of bankruptcy under national administration. The measure has had an interesting history. The bill after receiving the indorsement of the leading exchanges and commercial associations of the country, as well as of individual experts on the subject of bankruptcy, was passed by the house of representatives of the fifty-first congress in 1890. It was reported favorably by the senate committee on the judiciary, but was not reached for consideration by the senate at that session by reason of its place on the calendar. It was reintroduced in the senate of the fifty-second congress, and was reported favorably by the judiciary committee of the house of representatives at the last session. Events gave certain other measures a temporary prominence at that session, and the bankruptcy bill suffered in consequence. Moreover, owing to the imminence of the struggle for the presidency, the mind of the average member of congress was not in the best possible condition to consider and pass upon the subject at the time.

The passage of a uniform bankruptcy law by congress would do away with suspicions, begot confidence between creditors and debtors, and, moreover, result in the reduction of the price of goods and of the rate of interest on money, for the reason that the selling trader can afford under a state of affairs which renders credit secure to remit the percentage added to reimburse him for his losses because of the risks incident to trying to make collections under bad laws.

It is evident that France is not the only European nation that is rent by internal differences. Kaiser William's domain is not the abiding place of untroubled harmony. Capri declares that the army bill must pass or the reichstag will be dissolved. The members of the old parties are quaking lest a general election be ordered and the socialists make important gains in the reichstag. In addition to the confusion resulting from these rumors it is reported that the adherents of Prince Bismarck will form a new party. The iron chancellor is dearer to the hearts of the people than the entire royal family, and at the head of a new party would exert a powerful influence upon German politics. The lot of William, the son of "Unser Fritz" and grandson of the great William is far from being a happy one.

PROFESSOR JAMES CORBETT has replied to the manifesto of the Honorable John Lawrence Sullivan and in chaste, picturesque English intimates that he can while the everlasting Bostonese giblets out of the Hon. John Lawrence in not more than four orthodox rounds. Then James shyly and reluctantly confesses that John never could fight, and never will be able to. All of which goes to show that Jim doesn't know any more about modesty than he does about writing love letters.

Since the theaters fought and won there seems to be an epidemic among persons that like to bend the law to its utmost flexibility just to tantalize the police officers and assert a principal of financial interest to themselves. The saloon keepers are the latest candidates to swell the list.

It is reported by cable that the American representative at the Brussels conference are satisfied that the conference did all it was expected to do. Inasmuch as it did nothing more forceful than to adjourn, our representatives are indisputably correct.

Donx at Knoxville a Presbyterian clergyman has been suspended for deliberate falsehood, breach of promise and being engaged to marry seven different women. Perhaps he was trying to make himself popular with the congregation.

California has a patriotic couple that are chopping wood to earn money enough to attend the world's fair. After they have boarded at a Chicago hotel for a day or two, they'll have to chop wood to get enough money to take them home.

Milo D. Campbell, is mad because somebody said he was going to be state oil inspector. There are several thousand men in Michigan that would smile for a week if they could have such a rumor confirmed about themselves.

Now that the McGinnis controversy has been settled it somebody could devise some means of settling the Briggs and Smith squabbles, the public might get a rest until fall.

Does the democrat adopt a platform of some kind or other at the Chicago convention? In the general scramble for offices everybody seems to have overlooked it.

There may have been two or three persons in the country that did not write

Christmas stories this year, but it is more probable that their romances were crowded out.

NEBRASKA is proud of the fact that it has an insane asylum that rivals in depth of infamy and corruption the Panama scandal. It's little, but it's willing.

St. Louis has had five defaulting treasurers and comptrollers since 1867. Missouri democrats know what they're on earth for.

While a Brooklyn man was sitting in Talmage's church Sunday he dropped dead. Possibly they forgot to take up a collection.

AMUSEMENT NOTES.

Where the American playwright will stop is problematic. We have played written to introduce pugilists, horse shoers, aces, horses, dogs and lions. The only thing that keeps the troupe of performing elephants from appearing as theatrical stars, is the impossibility of strengthening the stage of each stand. "Under the Lion's Paw" opened to big business at the Grand on Christmas night. The play deals with circus life, that is the lion, which figure prominently in several acts. As an introduction to the performance of the lions in the third act it serves its purpose, if that be the reason it was written. Plot—there is none. Those who have visited the circuses in the past two or three seasons have seen Colonel Boone, Mlle. Carlotta and the lions and dogs do their really excellent turn. The same performance is given at the Grand through a five act "drama." The company is equal to requirements—what are slight. "Under the Lion's Paw" will be given the entire week with the usual matinee.

Appropriately enough Manager Smith began an excellent vaudeville performance this week with a pantomime. He opened Christmas night tremendous business and had two large audiences yesterday. The olio contains several strong turns. Avery and King do a graceful and daring double trapeze act. Joe Harvey plays a slide trombone with remarkable skill, getting a wonderfully clear tone. Legga has an aerial act that is sufficiently daring to make the gods gasp. The Hughes have a novel brother act in which they are assisted by a woman. The balance of the bill is fair.

STATE PRESS GOSSIP.

The Canadian government has built and put upon the lakes three formidable war ships of modern pattern. This is a violation of the treaty of 1817, and should receive the immediate attention of our government. It is a matter of time when we will be compelled to swallow all the Johnnies this side of the Atlantic—Kalamazoo Gazette.

Charging up the recent slump in gold and whisky stocks to the democratic victory does not offend the democrats. That is the kind of stock that will naturally go down before the termination of the era of special privileges.—Bay City Times-Press.

The Grange Visitor, the organ of the Grange in Michigan, has editorially indorsed Cyrus C. Luce for United States senator. The Visitor ought to know that editorial indorsements do not go. They haven't the right "ring" for making United States senators in Michigan.—Saginaw News.

A New Jersey investment concern has secured the financial theory that when operating through this concern the more a man spends the richer he is. This information will naturally fall under the general head "important if true."—Detroit Tribune.

Never before were so many election contests before the courts as at present. The new system of voting seems to have raised many issues never before involved in an election.—Bay City Tribune.

Mrs. Herbert G. Cole of Haverhill, Mass., committed forgery in order to marry. Some women take desperate chances in this world in order to escape legal blessedness.—Saginaw Courier-Herald.

More than one young woman has lost an opportunity to get a good husband and wearing a trailing skirt on a dirty street.—Ellet Erie Journal.

After the holiday recess congress will be in excellent shape to repeal the Sherman silver act.—Detroit Free Press.

HIT AND MISS BREVITIES.

The man who can solve the money problem is in demand.—Buffalo Times.

This country will not become overpopulated so long as parents continue to lock children and matches up together in houses.—Buffalo Express.

Senatorial courtesy and an anti-option bill working together can hardly be excelled as producers of senatorial loquacity.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

A son of "Buffalo Bill" is suffering from mental aberration from excessive cigarette smoking. He is another argument against the law of heredity. He and Fred Grant need only a few more votes to repeal it.—St. Louis Republic.

Three brewers have been raised to the peerage in England. In this country they seldom are raised to a higher office than alderman—but there is more in it.—Chicago Post.

The Herald suggests Mr. Dana for the English mission. Brother Dana is in honor bound in return to suggest Mr. Bennett for the French mission. A little thing like this wouldn't interfere with Mr. Bennett's place of residence, while a foreign mission would require Brother Dana to move.—Mail and Express.

He—What shall I get my dear little girl for Christmas?
She—Oh, darling, anything that my boy chose for me would be beautiful and precious in my sight.

And when "her boy" sent her six rosebuds and a box of bonbons she said:
"Well, that's what I call pure gall in that fellow!"—Truth.

The "tallest thing" at the world's fair will be a fir stick that came all the way from Puget Sound. The highest thing promised to be the price of board.—New York Advertiser.

South Dakota is moving for the abolishment of her free divorce laws, and the Sioux Falls colony of matrimonial misfits is in a flutter. The only objection to this action is the fact that the paragraphs will be forced to fall back upon Chicago for their divorce brilliancy.—Chicago Dispatch.

Several people who were prominent in the late campaign seem doomed to comparative obscurity in the next four years, but in no other case is this more true than in that of the Chicago platform.—Detroit Tribune.

There is a religious enthusiast on the west side who declares that he is God's sole representative on earth. Elliott F. Shepard finally has a rival in piety.—Chicago Herald.

POINTS ABOUT WOMEN.

Here is a gown of gray cloth. The plain skirt has two rows of purple beaded braid. The deep cuffs and the yoke are of the braid set lengthwise, and the edge of the bodice is marked by the braid. The hat is tan, the ribbon chamois tan and gray, and the one Knight Templar feather standing up all by itself in front is royal purple. Gray gloves are the correct thing for this costume. Purple has come to stay, and if you must use it, remember it will not combine with anything but gray, black and white. The double puff sleeves are very picturesque and have a way of giving symmetry to the arm. You know how many girls seem to have their elbows too far up or too



far down. With puffs you can pretend the elbow is just where you ought to be. I am sure that a putting puffs to some practical use. Each puff is finished by a hand of ribbon and a pretty rosette. Rosettes are very well and catchy and you are pretty safe to tuck them on anywhere you can.

Braids are sometimes tucked in collar and lace. Riches tipped with beads are also fashionable for the edges of skirts, and are very light and pretty for indoor dresses, but for outdoor costumes fur is almost universally employed.

FOR A 5 O'CLOCK TEA.

No longer is the 5 o'clock tea the informal function it was a year ago. It is now quite a swell affair and must be graced by a silk gown at least. A little woman who goes a great deal into society but whose purse is the reverse of plenteous would find fitting raiment for this particular class of entertainment. A new gown was out of the question, yet a silken gown she must have. Cogitating as to ways and means, she remembered a well worn black silk dress that was among her possessions and at once determined to utilize it. When it was ripped and sponged in warm water, in which a little borax had been dissolved, it looked almost as fresh as before it had seen a year or two of wear. The plain skirt she trimmed about the foot with three rows of black grosgrain ribbon frilled and set on several inches apart. The waist she made with a simple of gray silk brocade in waves. From this turned back in revers, plain in the back and slightly gathered in the front, the round black silk bodice. The close fitting coat sleeves were of the black silk and over them were deep caps of the gray brocade silk in two deep little puffs finished with the elbow with a wide frill. With this she wore a black wrap and a small black hat quite covered with soft plumes. In this outfit, when she made her appearance among the guests at a fashionable "five o'clock" she felt, as she looked, as well dressed as any of them.

OLIVE SCHREINER.

Readers of that charming work, "The Story of a South African Farm," will look forward with eager expectation to a further work from the pen of this talented and able Miss Olive Schreiner, who has just reached London from South Africa with the manuscript of another book. Her visit to England this time will be very different from her first visit some years ago. She went there totally unknown, and had considerable difficulty in finding a publisher for her now famous book. Her manuscript happened to come before George Meredith, the famous novelist, in his capacity of reader to one of the big publishing houses, and he was so charmed with it that he called "Mr. Belpin" to call upon him. Publishers will now scramble for Miss Schreiner's new story. Miss Schreiner was the ninth of a family of twelve children, her mother the daughter of an English Presbyterian minister, and she was born at a mission station in South Africa, where she grew up entirely surrounded by blacks, and was a grown-up girl before she ever saw a town. Even when she was four years old she was possessed with the ambition to go and live in London, and began to save her pennies with the hope of one day collecting a pound, which, in her childish mind seemed a sum quite sufficient to carry her to the ends of the earth.

PHYSICIAN'S SUBJECTS.

Even in conservative Europe women are finding new avenues of activity. In Vienna, for instance, there are women whose business is to be a "physician's subject." One of them, Frau Gelly, hires herself out to medical men as a subject on which they may illustrate gynecology and rhinology. She receives eighty cents an hour, furnishing her own instruments. Her throat has so little sensibility that the most vigorous manipulations produce no irritation.

AMERICA'S ARISTOCRACY.

American women are very beautiful and charming. They know more and talk better than any other women in the world, except their sisters in France. This is due, and that has been called the only American aristocracy, and there is truth underlying the claim of each. The tramp is an aristocrat because he is an idler, says Harper's Weekly. The college boy is an aristocrat because he has much leisure for sports. The priest and navy officers are aristocrats because they are the permanent representatives of the government. But after all, the woman of fashion is the finest and most charming aristocrat in the country. If any one can sit up late and have plenty of leisure to sleep

away the crowfoot of fatigue it is she, and yet even she has no right to tempt the fates after the manner of the British maid and matron. She has more to do. The demands upon her complexions upon the women of the country are greater and more exacting than those made upon the feminine members of a monarchical aristocracy. The American woman of fashion is usually pretty nearly tired enough when she begins to dress for dinner. Besides, with all due respect to our cousins on the other side of the water, we do not care to have her exactly like the English woman.

SHE DID HER SHARE.

"If," he murmured, as he gazed up into her eyes they were sitting on the front steps, "if I had only a little more money to count on"—then he stopped.

"What would you do?" she asked. He turned a little pale and asked if he was dealing at the same grocery as last week.

"Yes, he is; what would you do?" "I—I would have a home of my own. I would—there!"

"This seemed like business." "How much have you got?" she said, and her voice softened.

"Five dollars a week." He hung his head.

"How much do you give a week now for your room?"

"Five dollars." "Stuff," we can get a room plenty good enough for both of us and a party to cook for that. How much do your meals cost?"

"Five dollars a week." "Pooh," we can both live for that; cooking at home. What do you do with the other \$5?"

"Well, I—I smoke, you know." "Well, according to what right off anyhow, you don't spend \$5 a week on smoking?"

"No, oh, no. Of course there are expenses; other fellows and such." "Well, you can stop those, too. What else?"

"That's talking. How much have you saved?"

"Eleven dollars and a half." "That's plenty for the minister and moving and something to spare for a necktie or something for you to stand up in." "Well, Mary?"

"Go ahead; I can't do everything you know. You've got to ask me." Washington Star.

SHE REBELLED.

Since the short waist, the Empire waist, is coming more and more largely on the horizon, it may be interesting to give the opinion on this subject of a Parisian woman of the world who has very decided views on all things relating to dress. Her views on the short waists are contained in the following fragment of a dialogue she had with the head of one of the firms of fashionable dressmakers in Paris:

"I shall rebel, sir! Nothing in the world shall induce me to wear your Empire dress!"

"But, madame!"

"Your waist line under the arm! Why, it is preposterous. On trying on the costume you sent me last month I found to my horror that I looked like a big baby in it. You know I wrote you at once saying that I should never make such a fright of myself; and now, as soon as I enter your place, you propose to make another such gown for me. It is madness!"

"But, madame!"

"No, sir, no. I have had your own way a little too long, you dressmakers, and you have begun to think that we shall fall in with all your caprices. But, let me tell you that we will not a succumb to your whims. The Empire dress. So do not say anything more. I have said my last word."

ABOUT MEN AND WOMEN.

Max O'Reil is having a great success as a lecturer in Australia.

Franklin Simmons will execute the equestrian statue of General Logan, which will be placed in Iowa Circle, Washington.

Mr. Carnegie, who is a great admirer of Herbert Spencer, has presented him with a handsome piano. This is only one of the many generous marks of friendship which Mr. Carnegie feels towards the philosophic author.

General Trochu's opinion of Prince Bismarck is that he might have become a great man had he not become only a great Prussian. Bismarck's estimate of Trochu is not a matter of history. "He knew enough to know that he didn't amount to much."

Rear Admiral James E. Jouett has a pet name given to him by those who best know his pluck and courage. It is "Fighting Jim," perhaps not a pretty cognomen, but one that explains itself.

There are now 24,132 more office-holders in Washington than there were when Mr. Cleveland left the White house in 1891. They would fill a far-sized directory, but their family name is Dennis.

Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt dresses so plainly that her gowns would be called cheap and quiet, even if worn by a poor governess.

President Eliot of Harvard believes in cremation, but as the arrangements to be interred in the usual way, it is supposed that he only believes in it when practiced upon other folks.

George Gould, at 28, now commands estates which give employment to 100,000 men.

The body of Miss Mary A. West, the Illinois temperance lecturer who died recently in Japan, is on its way home for interment. Appropriate ceremonies will be had in Chicago.

Pythian Headquarters.

Grand Chancellor W. P. Loomis has been notified that suitable headquarters have been secured for the order of Knights of Pythias at the world's fair. The buildings are advantageously located on the corner of Bowen and St. Lawrence avenues and Forty-first street, one of the pleasantest portions of the city, easy of access and pleasantly situated with reference to the exposition grounds.

A first-class restaurant in the building will provide meals on reasonable terms, and everything will be done that can be done for the comfort and pleasure of the members of the order who may avail themselves of the Pythian headquarters. The terms to each person for lodging will be, unless they desire and specially contract for additional conveniences and privileges, the uniform rate of \$5 a week. The building will be designated "The Demon," and will contain 450 rooms and a bureau of Pythian information.

Banker—Nice hat of yours.
Hill—Yes. That hat cost me \$8.
Banker—I thought you won it on the election.

Hill—Did I bet with my wife. The clothes and furniture.

"What do you mean by thrashing your boy without provocation?"

"Well, you see, a boy man like me must discipline his children when he happens to have time."—Flagstaff Blister.

NEWS OF THE HOTELS.

Milo D. Campbell was somewhat warm under the collar last night. He returned from Coldwater where he had been spending Christmas with his family, and heard the report that it was to be made state oil inspector. It was a surprise for Mr. Campbell, and the reaction resulted in a violent attack of nervousness. Then Mr. Campbell gathered the fragments of himself together and sent out dispatches denying the rumor. There were but little exclamation points at the end of each sentence, and the operator that sent the message scorched his fingers. To a reporter for the Times Herald Mr. Campbell said last night: "The reports are not only absolutely false; but it is absurd in every detail. What do I want of the office of state oil inspector? I not only don't want it, but I wouldn't accept it under any circumstances. I believe the report was started by Stockbridge men to injure Governor Luce's candidacy. There are about twenty-five applicants for the position and all of them have been of friends. If it could be made out that I were a candidate for the appointment it would antagonize every one of them, and seriously injure the governor's prospects. You may say the report is false in every detail and malicious as well. If you know any stronger language use it and I'll subscribe to every statement." Then Mr. Campbell wrote a few letters to square the matter and softly warned the governor's friends that one long to be alone.

Dr. O. R. Long of Iowa, medical superintendent of the state asylum for the dangerous and insane, is a guest at the Morton. "There are about 170 patients in the asylum now," he said. "Of these fifty are criminals and the others are violently insane patients from the other asylums. You see we take them all—the criminals, persons tried for crimes and adjudged insane, and patients that cannot be managed in the other institutions of the state. As a matter of fact, the criminal patients are not necessarily more dangerous than the others. As a rule they are not, and the crime that they are confined for does not seem to make any particular difference. An insane murderer may be a mild and peaceful patient, while somebody that has been found insane after committing some minor offense may be very dangerous. The criminal insane are always cunning and crafty than the others, and that makes them more difficult to manage. They are constantly seeking some chance to overpower the guards and escape. They are seldom violent. I think the class of patients we have cause less trouble than those confined in the other asylums. Many of our patients are monomaniacs. They are violently insane upon some particular subject, but frequently perfectly rational in regard to everything else. Many of the inmates of the other institutions are paranoics. These victims of paresis suffer a complete break down of the entire nervous system. Many of them remain in here during the last years of their life. Their personal habits are abominable; they have no sense of decency and cleanliness, and taking care of them is a difficult matter."

Edward Burns, one of the passengers on the sleeping car St. Louis which went into the ditch near Pontiac Christmas night, is at the Bridge Street house, where he is laid up by the injuries he received in the wreck. Mr. Burns, who is on his way to Dallas, Tex., will have his injuries, which consist of severe bruises about the head and body and a severe wrench of the knee, examined by doctors and if the injury to his knee, which is the most serious, will prove permanent he will ask the company to settle. In telling the story of the accident, Mr. Burns says that about midnight he was awakened by the jolting of the car and a moment later was thrown from the berth he was occupying with sufficient force to stun him. The end of the car caught fire from the stove and for a moment it looked as if the passengers were to be roasted. The blaze was finally put out by the trainmen before they had gained much headway. He was occupying the berth and succeeded in getting out minus his wearing apparel which was afterwards recovered, but his jewelry and many small trinkets were lost. J. L. Hudson and Robert Tanner of Detroit were also on the train and were slightly injured. They are now at the residence of Joseph Webster of Louis where they are being cared for.

"This fall I saw an excellent illustration of a lynx's strength," said C. L. Clark of Chicago at Swan's last night. "I was spending a few weeks in the mountains of Tennessee. I stopped at a lumber camp, and a French Canadian there was fixing a trap to catch a lynx. He chained the steel trap to a log that must have weighed 250 pounds and set it in a ravine in the mountains. The next day he went to look for it and the trap and all was gone. He fixed another and placed it in nearly the same place. He invited me to go out with him and see what success we had. While we were walking along he suddenly pushed me behind a tree and told me to keep still. Looking ahead about 200 yards we saw a monster lynx walking away with that trap. He had caught his foot in it, and taking the chain in his mouth close to the log, he was walking away. Blame me if that log didn't weigh twice as much as the lynx."

Ex-Governor Cyrus C. Luce arrived at the Morton house last night in the interests of his senatorial campaign.

Sunday School Concert.

The First Reformed church was prettily decorated last night with holly and evergreen. The Sunday school children did the decorating and invited their friends in to see their work and to hear a pleasant program of songs, stories and recitations. The attendance was large and the little people marched out on the stage with an air of confidence which was refreshing. The recitations and dialogues were all well rendered and were appropriate for Christmas time.

Sued for Divorce.

Kate M. Elanathan filed on Friday at 2 p. m. a bill of divorce against Edward L. Elanathan.

Cause: Husband's Cold Feet.

Poor Edward, had you taken advantage of the advice we gave you some weeks ago and purchased a

Soap Stone Foot Warmer!

All this would have been avoided and your home would have remained peaceful and happy.

SOAP STONE FOOT WARMERS and SOAP STONE GRIDDLES

Are comfort, peace and health givers.

DALY STEEL SNOW SHOVELS

We have a stock of these justly celebrated shovels that we are closing out at prices that astonish the oldest.

STREET CLEANERS

Will remove the ice and snow that has packed hard on your walk quicker almost than lightning.

ICE CREEPERS!

Will prevent many a slip and fall. You ought not, if you care anything for your personal comfort, venture out on the street without them. They are easily adjusted to your shoe and can be turned up out of the way when not in use. Everything in the line of

Winter Goods we can show you in the latest styles and designs.

FOSTER & STEVENS

MONROE ST.